

For Sale

Nevis Lump Coal, \$4.00 per ton delivered, \$3.50 per ton off car.
Cardiff Lump Coal, \$5.00 per ton delivered, \$4.50 per ton off car.
Drumheller Coal, \$6.00 per ton delivered, \$5.50 off car.

DR. J. B. HARRINGTON, V.S.

Western Globe.

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING

G. W. HOTSON

Hotson Block.
Established in Lacombe, 1900.

VOLUME XI

CHAS. B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager

LACOMBE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1914

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

XMAS GIFT ARTICLES

PRACTICAL DURABLE EASY PRICED

Safety Razors for Men's Gifts

Gem, Jr., each.....\$1.50
Auto Strop, each.....\$5.00
Gillette, each \$5.00

Skates for Gifts

Boys' Skates, 75c. to.....\$5.00
Girl's Skates, 75c. to.....\$4.00
Ladies' Skates, \$1.00 to.....\$2.50
Men's Skates, 75c. to.....\$5.00

Pocket Knives

Always welcome as a Xmas gift. Our selection is large and quality of the best.
Prices from 15c. to.....\$4.50

Carrying Sets

Put up in Cases or Rolls.

Silver-Plated Ware

Cake Baskets, Teapots, Fern Dishes, Sugar and Cream, etc.
Prices, \$2.00 to.....\$10.00

Silver-Plated Spoons

Our showing of these is a well assorted one. "Rogers 1847" and Community Silver Plate.
Prices, \$3.00 to.....\$10.00

Brass Gift Articles

Jardenieres, Baskets, Fern Dishes, all priced low.

Scissors

A full assortment of all kinds. Prices, 50c. up.

MORRISON & JOHNSTON, Limite.



ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital and Reserves

\$14,000,000.00

Sound Banking Principles Followed

DEPOSITS RECEIVED—Record your business transactions through this office and receive the benefits and protection a Bank Account affords.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposit your cash surplus in interest bearing account. Cash reserve is the best asset.

MONEY TRANSFERS made at reasonable rates.

ADVANCES made to assist and encourage legitimate business.

Lacombe Branch—W. A. SHIELDS, Mgr.

Documents and Valuables held for our clients free of charge.

Lacombe Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Fire! Fire! Is it Your Place?



What about an Insurance Policy?

H. J. ANGEL EVANS, H. W. METCALF, S. C. HARTLEY.
Pres. Vice-Pres. Manager.

SOMETHING IN OUR STORE FOR EVERY STOCKING

Make your selections now while the assortment is complete.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Help extend Christmas cheer by sending cards. From 3 for 5c. to 50c. each.

FOUNTAIN PENS—If it be a good one it is a perpetual convenience. We guarantee all our Fountain Pens. From \$2.50 up.

BOOKS—Books make excellent gifts for young and old. Our stock includes the latest editions of all the favorite authors, besides a large variety of juvenile and special gift books.

CAMERAS—You cannot go amiss if you give a Camera. Eastman Kodaks and Brownie Cameras from \$1.00 up.

TALKING MACHINES—If you wish to extend Christmas cheer throughout the year, give a Victor Victrola of Edison Phonograph; from \$20.00 up.

TOILET ARTICLES—Dressing Cases in Parisian Ivory and Ebony; Manicure Sets, Ladies' Hair Brushes, Gentlemen's Military Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Safety Razors, etc.

LEATHER GOODS—Gifts for ladies or gentlemen—Pocket Books, Purses, Card Cases, Bill Books, Hand Bags, Traveling Cases, etc.

SMOKERS' SUPPLIES—Pipes, Pouches, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Smoking Sets, Cigars in Xmas packages.

CHOICE CANDLES—You will want confectionery and it is fitting that you should have the best. Neilson's and Moir's in fancy packages and in bulk.

DOLLS—Santa Claus told us that on Saturday nearly every girl asked for a doll. We have a large assortment at exceptionally low prices.

GAMES AND TOYS—We have all the new ones, including Mechanical and Friction Toys.

BRASS GOODS—JEWEL BOXES, PHOTO FRAMES, CALENDARS, BURNED LEATHER GOODS, CHRISTMAS BELLS AND DECORATIONS OF ALL KINDS, CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS, CHRISTMAS CRACKERS, ETC.

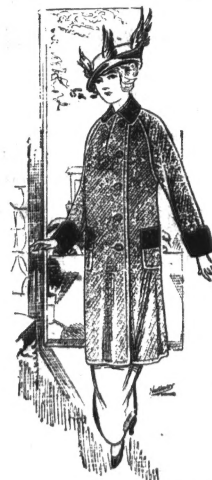
Pay cash and get a coupon with every purchase. Five Dollar's worth of coupons entitle you to Fifty Cents worth of merchandise.

The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd.
D. A. Lothian, Manager

Our Big Remnant Sale Starts on Next Monday, December 28

Ten Only Women's Cloth Coats 15.00

Values regularly \$25 to \$30.



Prices halved and more than halved on these last Ten Women's Coats. Each one has a style of its own; all are fashionable. It will be the economic women who will save ten dollars on the price of a Coat which will last her two winters.

Ladies' Coat of Golden Brown and Fawn Brocaded Coating; cut in a very stylish fashion; deep and large collar of Mink Marmot; loose sleeves; gauntlet cuffs; large fancy novelty buttons. This lovely Coat was originally marked \$25.00 Sale Price

\$15.00

FURS AT HALF PRICE

Furs, and Imitation Furs, are now marked to clear at Half Price. Sets in Mink Plush, Sealette, Baby Lamb, etc.

Regular \$7.00 Sets, Sale.....\$3.50

Regular \$10.00 Sets, Sale.....\$5.00

Black Fur Sets, regular \$12.00 to \$15.00.....Half Price

65c. Men's Fleece-Lined Underwear 50c.

Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, regular 65c. quality Vests and Drawers. Special Sale.....50c.

Remnant Bargains

Piece Goods Greatly Marked Down

Monday starts our Big Remnant Sale. On our counters will be found lengths of piece goods varying from 1/4 yard to 7 yards, marked very much below the regular values.

These Remnants must be sold before stocktaking.

Economising people will very wisely take advantage of these saving opportunities. Lengths of

Laes	Ribbons	Embroideries
Longcloths	Cottons	Nainsooks
Lawns	Muslins	Dress Goods
Towelings	Shirtings	Silks
Ginghams	Prints	Damasks

Marked Ready for Monday's Selling

NEW SKIRTS FOR LADIES \$5.00

Exclusive Novelties Just Received

Northway Co., of Toronto, have sent us about a dozen of the prettiest Skirts we ever saw. They are made after the advanced styles shown for Spring wear. Yoke, Tunic, and Pleated effects, in Plaids and Navy.

For a quick sale we mark them at the very low price of.....\$5.00

Men's Sheep-Lined Coats \$5.00

These Coats are certainly the best value we ever had. Made of the strongest wearing Brown Duck, lined with good picked sheep pelts, large beaverized lamb skin collar, leather protected pockets and armholes, clasp fasteners, all full sizes. For Special Sale.....\$5.00

Unprecedented Bargains in Misses' and Women's Coats 8.90

Regularly Selling From \$15 to \$16

A complete clearance is the order

to the Women's Coat section and this price will effect it.

These Coats are not extreme fashion novelties, but good warm, serviceable garments, in excellent style, splendidly cut, tailored and finished.

A regular \$15.00 Coat comes in Black and White Check Blanket Coating, made in the attractive loose style, and fastening close to the throat. A warm, comfortable Coat, marked to clear

\$8.90

75c. and 85c. Children's Fleece Lined Sleepers, 50c.

Excellent quality Fleece Lined Sleepers for Children, selling all season at 75c. and 85c. To clear.....50c.

\$6.50 to \$8.00 Men's Fancy Mackinaws \$5.00

Good colors, full sizes, very Special Sale.



F. E. McLEOD,

"The Store of Better Values"

LACOMBE

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
 Capital Paid Up 11,500,000
 Reserve and Undivided Profit 18,000,000
 Aggregate Assets 185,000,000

Drafts, Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued,
 available in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Savings Departments at all branches. Deposits of \$1.00
 and upwards received, and interest allowed at highest
 current rates.

340 Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland;
 40 Branches in West Indies, London, England, and New
 York.

Lacombe Branch

J. G. Nickerson, Manager

Sub-branches, DENTLEY and BLACKFALDS, ALBERTA

**PATHETIC INCIDENTS
REVEALED AN INQUEST**

Hartlepool, Dec. 18.—An inquest began here yesterday over the bodies of victims of the German bombardment killed in Hartlepool and West Hartlepool. In opening the court the coroner said that never before in English history had an inquest been held under similar circumstances and that he hoped the occasion would never come again. The shelling of the Hartlepool, he added, afforded a faint idea of what Belgium and France had suffered through the German invasion. The evidence, though mostly of a formal character, brought to light some pathetic cases. An old woman was picked up cold dropped from cars on the railway embankment when she was killed by a shell. An old man and his two daughters were just starting breakfast in the kitchen when a shell burst in the room, killing all three of them. A young woman went to the house of her aged mother intending to conduct her to a place of safety. Entering the passageway she stumbled across her mother's body. A shell pierced the roof and killed her. An elderly man, who thought the gun firing was that of the British ships at practice, sat down unconcernedly to breakfast. A shell carried away the corner of his house, killing his two little grandchildren.

The verdict rendered by the coroner's jury was that the deaths were due to bombardment of the twin boroughs "by an enemy who, under cover of a dense fog, fired shot and shell into the towns, killing many unarmed civilians."

**EGYPT IS DECLARED UNDER
BRITISH PROTECTORATE**

London, Dec. 17.—The official press bureau tonight issued the following statement concerning the making of Egypt a British protectorate:

"His Britannic Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs gives notice, that in view of the state of war arising out of the action of Turkey, Egypt is placed under the protection of His Majesty and will henceforth constitute a British protectorate."

"The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is thus terminated and His Majesty's government will adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt and the protection of its inhabitants and interests."

"The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon to be His Majesty's high commissioner for Egypt."

The proclamation of Egypt as a British protectorate was foreshadowed in recent despatches. On Nov. 3 Egypt was placed under martial law and Major Gen. Sir John Grenfell Maxwell, commander of the forces in Egypt, was placed in military control of the country.

Advices from Constantinople have reported the Khedive, Abbas Hilmi—exiled, it is alleged, from Egypt on account of his pro-Turkish attitude—as having gone to Vienna to confer with the Austrian authorities. Previously the Khedive had been reported preparing to lead an army into Egypt to wrest control of the country from the British.

Egypt, while nominally forming part of the Turkish empire, has been virtually a dependency of England. The administration is carried on by native ministers subject to the ruling of the Khedive. Since 1882 England has been represented in the government. On the abolition of the joint Anglo-French control in that year the Khedive, on the recommendation of England, appointed an English resident and visitor without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. The financial advisor has a right to a seat in the council of ministers but is not an executive officer.

WAR AND LIQUOR

The attention of the world is now being directed to the havoc of the liquor traffic. That seems

to be one of the results of the terrible conflict in which the nations are at present engaged. Russia has led the way by the complete and total prohibition of liquor. Great Britain is restricting the hours of liquor selling. Throughout the empire many dominions or provinces have taken some action for the limiting of the liquor business. In Canada, Manitoba has made the first move by really prohibiting the sale of liquor at night. Whatever may be the motives of the British government in making such sweeping change, it is a long step forward. It may be that the government has made this move as a compromise with something still more sweeping that was bound to come, but the effect will be a great reduction in drinking.

The people of Alberta will be called upon to vote upon much more advanced legislation next June. Then the case will be placed squarely before the people, and they will have an opportunity of declaring whether they want to destroy the drink habit or not. There is little doubt about the decision that the people will make.

**LIONS ESCAPE IN NEW YORK
—POLICE SHOT IN PUR-
SUIT.**

New York, Dec. 17.—A lion hunt was staged in the streets of New York this afternoon. Five lions which escaped from the 86th street theatre at a time when the house was filled with a motley audience, were attacked by scores of policemen with revolvers and finally subdued.

Only one of the lions escaped to the street. It was killed in a tenement house after it had attacked two policemen and severely injured both of them. The other four lions were cornered in the theatre building and driven back to their cages.

A police sergeant and a policeman were shot, the former seriously, by bullets intended for the lions. Two other men were reported, also were shot. Dozens of women fainted and more than a hundred were knocked down in the wild stampede to reach the doors when the lions walked off the stage.

Two hospitals sent ambulances to the theatre. The scene of the lion hunt, East 86th Street, near Lexington Avenue, was the centre of a throng that numbered thousands before the chase finally ended.

**NEUTRALITY, OR PEACE?
KAISER ASKS OF ITALY.**

Rome, Dec. 17.—Prince Von Buelow, it is expected, will present to King Victor Emmanuel, in addition to his credentials, an autograph letter from the Kaiser explaining that the nature and object of the mission is twofold. Primarily the German envoy will strive to avert Italy's participation in the war. If he is unsuccessful in this, Prince Von Buelow is authorized to ask the king to assume the initiative in a peace movement and to offer mediation.

Germany, it is said here, is fully aware of the impossibility of continuing the war if Italy joins the allies, since the Austrian army is already divided between the Gallic and Serbian fronts and necessarily concentrate on the western front.

Then the Russians and Servians could advance simultaneously toward Vienna and the Italian fleet initiate extensive operations in the Adriatic. Thus Austria would be sure to be defeated both on land and sea. Germany, besides being unable to aid Austria would be left isolated to fight alone against its enemies on the western and eastern frontiers. Economical reasons due to Italy an intervention would likewise compel Germany to discontinue the struggle.

Prince Von Buelow's main object is believed to be to avert a catastrophic defeat for Germany by arranging for an opportune peace movement through the supposed spontaneous offer of mediation by Italy.

The chances of his failure are

great, as Italy will not offer to mediate before being assured that the proposal will be accepted by all belligerents.

As to intervention, it may be said that this country's course under certain circumstances has been decided upon, and that the prime concern is to avoid any influence upon that decision.

**HOW THE BRITISH FLEET
CAUGHT THE GERMANS.**

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 17.—The first detailed accounts of the naval battle on Dec. 8th, when four German cruisers were sent to the bottom, reached here today from Puerto Gallegos, Patagonia.

According to these accounts the Germans were in the habit of seizing the Falkland Islands (British possessions) when they came unexpectedly on a lone British warship. The other members of the British fleet were taking on supplies from neighboring islands at the time. Before the Germans were aware of the strength of their opponents these ships closed in on them and the fate of Admiral Von Spee's squadron was soon sealed.

The story of the battle was told by passengers on the British steamer Orissa, which arrived at Punta Arenas from Callao, Chile. They say the losses of the British were placed at eight men. It was a formidable British squadron which faced the Germans. Included in it were the battleship Canopus, the battle cruisers Invincible and Inflexible, and the cruisers Kent, Cornwall, Cumberland, Bristol and Glasgow. It far outnumbered in strength the German squadron, consisting of the five cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, Nürnberg and Dresden.

The British squadron arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, on Dec. 7th, to take on supplies. The next morning the Canopus, which was guarding the entrance to the port, sighted a hostile warship. Four others quickly came into view and were recognized as the squadron of Admiral Von Spee. The German warships had left the Chilean Islands of Juan Fernandez on Nov. 15th for the Falkland Islands, to take possession of the islands and destroy the wireless station.

Only the Canopus was visible at first to the Germans, who steamed straight at her. The Canopus opened fire and the other British warships rushed to her assistance. The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig formed in battle line. The Nürnberg and Dresden, however, dropped back from the firing line.

The British warships concentrated their fire on the Scharnhorst, which sank after an hour's fighting. When it became evident that the Scharnhorst, Admiral Von Spee's flagship, was doomed her crew assembled on the forward deck and then the Scharnhorst refused to surrender and soon plunged beneath the waves. The crew preserved its formation as the ship went down and cheered as the waters closed about them. The Glasgow engaged the Leipzig and sank her. The Gneisenau went down ten miles from Port Stanley. The Nürnberg attempted to escape, but after a pursuit of two hours was sunk. The Canopus pursued the Dresden, but was not swift enough to overhaul her, and the German warship escaped.

After the battle the British picked up 194 Germans, including a few officers. Of these survivors 100 were from the crew of the two German colliers. An opportunity to surrender was refused and they were sunk.

The cruiser Cornwall was damaged slightly below the water line. None of the other British warships were damaged.

On Dec. 10th funeral services for the eight British sailors who were killed were held in the presence of the commanders and crews of the squadron.

**CANADA SENDS OVER MIL-
LION TO BELGIUM.**

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—Mr. M. Goor, consul general of Belgium in Canada, has received the following message from the secretary of King Albert of Belgium:

"His Majesty has learned with a deep sense of gratitude of the practical sympathy of the Canadian people shown in such generous and numerous communities which will afford in valuable relief for the population of those portions of Belgium which has been so cruelly tried by the occupation of the enemy. In this letter, Mr. Goor is to express through your intermediary his personal thanks to all the generous benefactors for the magnificent aid sent from Canada to our unfortunate compatriots. (Signed) 'King of Belgium, King's Secretary'."

Mr. Goor states that over \$1,000,000 of Canadian funds has already been forwarded to Belgium.

**MAY ASK EARLY CLOSING OF
HOTELS.**

It is stated that the temperance forces of the province may approach the government at an early date and request that the

hotel bars and wholesale liquor stores and other places where liquor is sold, be closed at 7 o'clock each evening, as is now the case in Manitoba.

Rev. W. F. Gold, general secretary of the Alberta temperance and moral reform league, stated last night that nothing definite has been decided in the matter, but he expects that the annual convention which is to be held in Edmonton on Thursday and Friday, January 21st and 22nd, will deal with the whole question, and a delegation may afterwards request an interview with Premier Sifton.

"I think that Alberta," said Mr. Gold, "should at least do as much as Manitoba in limiting the hours for the sale of liquor."

Mr. Gold also announced that the temperance forces are girding for the coming prohibition fray.

With a view to improved organization, two new organizers have been appointed—Rev. R. K. Peck, who was with the United Farmers of Alberta for two years, and Rev. Chas. T. Holman, formerly Baptist minister at Medicine Hat.

C. F. Roberts has this week taken over the Arlington Hotel, on Glass street, and is having the place thoroughly renovated. The interior has been papered and painted, and comfortable beds and good bedding provided. Everything possible will be done to ensure the comfort of guests. It is the intention of Mr. Roberts to conduct a first-class temperance hotel, and will pay particular attention to the needs of transients. If you want a good room and a first class meal, stop at The Arlington. Prices reasonable. (D2-3p)

THE LACOMBE BAKERY

R. G. GILMOUR, Proprietor

We beg to announce that we have now on our shelves a full line of Groceries, Fruits and Confectionery, and solicit your patronage.

Our Bakery is up-to-date.

We will carry everything in Season

Phone orders receive prompt attention.

- Phone No. 5 -**F. L. SMITH, Limited**

Direct Importers

Agency of the Calgary Brewing and Malting Co.

We Have Choice Christmas Cigars

Best of Wines and Liqueurs, and all the Best

Brands of Scotch, Irish and Rye

Health and Happiness

Go hand in hand with good digestion.
 You will find the three combined in
 a well flavored loaf of Bread, when
 made with

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

Sold by A. M. Campbell and Nicholson & Switzer

**Watt & Hay
And What They Say**

Felt Shoes in great variety are
 stocked by us.

Also Moccasins, Wanigans and
 Sox.

Two only Coon Coats (bought
 right) will be sold right.

Tweed Overcoats—still a few left
 and all good.

Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing and
 Made-to-Order Goods.

We stand at the back of all goods
 we sell, and all work we do.

Watt & Hay

McLear Block - Lacombe

Money to Loan**\$ \$ \$ \$**

Money to Loan on
 Farm Mortgages at
8 per cent.

Jesse Fraser Agency

**IT TAKES WELL**

Yes, our lumber takes well with everybody who likes good, sound, bright, dry, well manufactured stock. That's because we're pretty particular and finicky ourselves when it comes to buying our stock from the mills.

We've found out that particular lumber buyers like to buy of a particular yard where particular care is taken to handle only particular goods.

That is why particular buyers like to trade with this particular yard.

We want your trade, and you'll be glad to give it to us after you once see how well we serve you.

Atlas Lumber Company, Ltd.
 O. W. Thorpe :: Local Manager

**Trimble - Garland
Lumber & Coal Co.**

Leave your order for

CARDIFF COAL

The Best in Alberta

Building Supplies Of All Kinds

**Joseph Marshall
Land Company.**

Wild and Improved Farms for Sale
 Loans and Insurance
 Dealers in Live Stock

Joseph Marshall, Auctioneer. Notary Public
RIMBEY - ALBERTA

Lacombe Iron Works

General Blacksmith Work of all kinds. Horse
 shoeing, Plow Work, Wood Work, Machine
 Work. Agents for the Stevens' Brush Cutter.
 Prices are Right and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
 — CASH PAID FOR OLD IRON —

A. D. Watson

Nanton Street Lacombe, Alta.

Vickers & Kriese

New Lumber Yard

Everything in Lumber and Build-
 ing Material.

Twin City Coal

Office and Yards
 Glass Street - - Lacombe

A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices delivered in his yards at Lacombe this week:

Choice Fat Steers, 1,200 lbs. and up...	5c.
Choice Fat Steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs...	4 1/2c. to 5c.
Fat Bulls...	2 1/2c. to 3c.
Fat Oxen...	2 1/2c. to 3c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers...	4c. to 4 1/2c.
Choice Cows, fat...	4c.
Medium to good Fat Cows and Heifers...	3c. to 4c.
Beef Hides...	8c.

HOGS—Hog prices are so uncertain that we cannot quote a steady price. Those wishing to sell, phone us for prices.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 90 from 7.30 a.m. till 8 p.m.
Night Phone 40.

Lacombe Meat Market

Buy your meat wholesale. We will sell you fore-quarters of beef at 8c. per lb. quality guaranteed.

Lambs, 15c per lb.

Dressed Hogs, 9c.

Phone 95. THOS. THORP, Prop. Box 135

Oscar Mop, a labor saver, sold by Morrison & Johnston, Ltd.

Miss Edna Boardman is visiting friends in Lacombe during the holidays.

Mrs. R. Metzgar left this week for Colorado to spend the holiday season with relatives.

Royal Purple Sweat Ointment for rheumatism, at W. L. Elliott's.

Give the boy a .22 Rifle; prices from \$3.50 up—Morrison & Johnston, Ltd.

Mrs. Chapman, of Medicine Hat, is spending Christmas with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson.

Ten per cent. off all Trunks, Suit Cases, Grips, Blankets and Rubbers, at W. L. Elliott's.

See our range of Pocket Knives from 15c. to \$5.00—Morrison & Johnston, Ltd.

When you want a rick of wood or barrel of soft water, call up Less Steers and you will get your money's worth. Phone 74. (D9-4)

Royal Purple Roup Cure for Chicks, at W. L. Elliott's.

There will be skating at the rink on Christmas afternoon, and the band will be there instead of on Christmas Eve. The ice is always in good condition.

A pair of heavy driving mitts, two writing tablets and sundry stationery have been left in office of Merchants' Bank of Canada. Will the owners please call and recover same.

Get your Christmas dinner at the Arlington Hotel, Glass street. First-class turkey dinner, and all you want of it, for 25 cents. Everything right up to date.

O. Boode, Nanton street, has just opened up a large bankrupt stock of Boots, Shoes, Felt Goods, Clothing, etc., purchased at a very low rate on the dollar, and will give his customers a lot of snaps on anything in these lines. You can buy for half the regular prices at his store. See list of goods next week. (D23-3)

Don't forget the grand dance at the Boode Hall on Monday evening, 28th inst. See further notice in another column.

Dr. Mecklenburg, eye specialist will visit Lacombe on Monday, December 28, and will be pleased to meet all who have eye troubles which other opticians have failed to cure. He is regarded as the most eminent eye specialist in Canada, and gives you the benefit of his wide experience at very moderate cost. (D9-16)

The first hockey match of the season will take place in the local rink on Christmas evening when the Pennants, of Edmonton, will try their luck against the Lacombe aggregation. Lacombe has a good team this season, as usual, and there will be a fast game. Puck faced at 8 o'clock sharp. You can reserve seats at the City Pharmacy.

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Pedersen, twelve miles west of Bentley, on Wednesday last, 16th inst., when their daughter, Mabel

part to the limit. And the good boarding house keeper, Mrs. Dodge (Mrs. Dougherty), in no performance we have ever seen here was a part better taken.

After making up the cast, the acting natural, and in the opinion of many she was a real star. The play went through without a hitch, every member of the cast being well up in their speaking and acting parts.

The musical part of the performance was above the average, even for Lacombe. Mrs. Graham was never heard to better advantage, her sweet, clear voice simply captivating the audience, and on each appearance she was encored time after time. Her most beautiful offering was "Let Me Sleep," and the stage setting and light effects for this number were superb.

The audience also sang to "Leaf the Roses Fall." Miss Ella Simpson is a favorite soloist among Lacombe's music loving citizens. Her rendering of "Jack O' Lantern," in which she was assisted by a chorus of five young girls, in costume, was enthusiastically received. She also sang with great expression, "Precious," and was compelled to respond to several encores. Grace Fortune is one of the youngest vocalists. She has a captivating voice and manner on the stage, and her "Ragtime Scarecrow Man" song, in which she was assisted by a chorus of eight young boys, in scarecrow costume, was one of the evening's numbers of the evening. And we must not overlook "My Dreamy Rose," sang by Mr. Dooley and chorus of eight young girls. Mr. Dooley has a splendid voice, and the young ladies were prettily costumed and made a very pretty scene, receiving hearty encores. Mr. Schmitzer's ability as a vocalist is too well known to need much comment from us. He sang "I've Only One Idea About the Girls" in his usual capable manner, and "I Like Your Bonnet," in which he was assisted by Mrs. Graham and a chorus of young ladies, was one of the brightest items on the long program.

The choruses were all good, the costumes were above the usual, the stage setting was up-to-date. In fact, it was all "Gadsby's Fault," as we call it. The performance was the very best theatrical performance ever staged in Lacombe.

The choruses were composed of Miss Christine Urquhart, Miss Ruby Vickersson, Miss Agnes Caldwell, Miss Jean Parker, Miss Ruth Lund, Miss Vena Vickers, Miss Edie Storey, Miss Dorothy Arker, Miss Maud Ties, Miss Opal Danneberg, Nancy Calder, Masters Jack Bulger, Harry Fortune, Charles Bulger, Ronald McCully, Frank Lund, Bobby Nelles, Albert Boardman. Their costumes were all appropriate, their singing was good, and their various dances were pretty and well executed.

The Imperial Orchestra furnished the music during the waits between acts.

As accompanist, Mrs. O. W. Thorn performed this service in her usual capable manner.

L. L. Boyles, leader of the Imperial orchestra, and director of the play, is to be congratulated on the success of the efforts. Should be at any future time decide to stage a play here he can be assured of a hearty reception.

The first year of the Mutual Hail Insurance company, of Iowa, has just ended. The past season was a very severe one on a young company, the losses among the policy holders amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars, and it was the credit of Manager C. W. Rutledge that in spite of the severe losses, the policy holders will receive their insurance in full. It was thought some weeks ago that the association would not be able to pay in full, but the premiums were so full, and the cheques were so issued in a day or two to all who suffered from hail.

The farmers throughout Alberta appreciate Mutual Insurance, and in this case they have reason to congratulate themselves upon the very able management of The Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Association, and next year should see the approval of farmers in the association where now there are hundreds.

The adjustments made by this company were universally satisfactory, there being very few instances where the policy holder objected to the approval of farmers in the association where now there are hundreds.

W. Mahley is visiting his sister Della at the Academy during the Christmas holidays.

A. Pond spent the Week of Prayer with the churches at Edmonton and Leduc. He reports

Successful Year for Mutual Hail Co.

The first year of the Mutual Hail Insurance company, of Iowa, has just ended. The past season was a very severe one on a young company, the losses among the policy holders amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars, and it was the credit of Manager C. W. Rutledge that in spite of the severe losses, the policy holders will receive their insurance in full. It was thought some weeks ago that the association would not be able to pay in full, but the premiums were so full, and the cheques were so issued in a day or two to all who suffered from hail.

The farmers throughout Alberta appreciate Mutual Insurance, and in this case they have reason to congratulate themselves upon the very able management of The Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Association, and next year should see the approval of farmers in the association where now there are hundreds.

The adjustments made by this company were universally satisfactory, there being very few instances where the policy holder objected to the approval of farmers in the association where now there are hundreds.

W. Mahley is visiting his sister Della at the Academy during the Christmas holidays.

A. Pond spent the Week of Prayer with the churches at Edmonton and Leduc. He reports

ACADEMY NOTES

W. Mahley is visiting his sister Della at the Academy during the Christmas holidays.

information, to give intoxicating liquor to a soldier with a view to eliciting information from him for the enemy, or if a sentry to seduce him from his post, to be in possession of explosives in the harbor, or to spread reports designed to create disaffection or alarm among His Majesty's forces or the civilian population.

Regulations are made for the extinguishing of lights near defended harbors and for inhabitants to remain indoors within certain periods to be fixed by some competent military or naval authority. The forging of any pass or document is also forbidden. A maximum fine of \$5,000 or five years' imprisonment, or both, are provided.

LEADING AUSTRIANS URGING THAT PEACE BE MADE WITH ALLIES.

Washington, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from a prominent neutral diplomat in Vienna to his government, of which officials here learned today, states that leading financial and commercial men in Austria are urging the making of peace. The diplomat, in a cipher telegram, confirms recent press reports from Rome of the disquieting light on the German government, which the Austrian officials are still confident that Italy will remain neutral.

Another phase of the situation said to be disquieting to the Austrian government is the persistent reports that Austria is in Vienna that Italy will declare war against Austria about New Year's Day. These reports emanate, the dispatch says, from prominent Italians, but Austrian officials are still confident that Italy will remain neutral.

PROBLEMS TO BE FACED.

In the financial post not long ago appeared an editorial on the administration of various departments of government, pointing out the present time which was quite interesting. It pointed out, for instance, that a man like Major General Hughes should not be judged entirely by his words, but by his actions. It suggested that Celtic nature frequently led him to indiscretions of utterance which were apt to do his real character an injustice. The comment is fair, and those who criticize General Hughes should remember it.

The editorial, however, went on to point out that no matter how indiscreet General Hughes might be, he nevertheless had "delivered the goods," and it suggested that there were other departments of the government whose ministers would be forgiven for indiscretion of utterance if they were displaying equal initiative and activity.

For instance, in the department of commerce it was pointed out that Sir George Foster was advising Canadian commerce as to how it should further its interests rather than taking steps himself to further them. In the apple industry Sir George Foster displayed courage and judgment in his advertising campaign. Yet it may be that he could take still larger and more important steps which would be of great value to the business of Canada.

The minister of agriculture of Canada, no matter what party he belongs to, is the one man in the Dominion who has at present a greater chance of distinguishing himself than any other. The organization of an agricultural market, the proper sustaining of the agricultural industry, the protection of agricultural prices, and the equitable and useful distribution of agricultural products afford between them a problem so vast, and capable of so great usefulness to Canada, as to merit the best brain of Canada that this country can produce. Some how it does seem though not only now, but in all the times past, Canada's ministers of agriculture have missed and continue to miss the finest opportunity of usefulness that has opened to any public official.

The minister of labor is another official who has a great scope for usefulness under present conditions. Labor is experiencing its period of greatest hardship in the history of the Dominion. The conditions are partly traceable to the fault of labor itself may be true, but such a reflection is no satisfaction to a hungry man. This is not a time for discussing who is to blame for conditions. It is a time for remedying conditions and settling the blame later on if necessary.

Why should not the minister of labor concern himself with the unemployed question? The unemployed are the very children of his department. There is opportunity for a statesman's mind in handling this situation today.

These ideas are not presented in any spirit of criticism. It may be that ministers are doing all that can be expected of them, but surely when one looks at the great chances that exist for more endeavor just now it is hard to believe that more might not be done.

GERMAN SPIES SHOT BY ORDER OF KAISER.

A German officer interned with some other prisoners in Ireland has given to the English officer in charge of the prisoners some information which throws an interesting light on the Germans' view of the results of their elaborate system of espionage.

According to the German officer, it was fully believed at German headquarters that as soon as the British mobilization was ordered, the transport workers would strike. This information was conveyed to the German headquarters staff three weeks before the outbreak of the war, and was fully relied on. According to the German officer, the information came from a spy who was supposed to be closely in touch with working class organizations in Britain.

This spy was in Berlin when war was declared, and later, when his information proved to be false, was arrested. A similar fate has also overtaken several other spies, who had evidently been manufacturing information for which they were very highly paid. Some of these men, according to the German officer, have been shot.

Most definite, and apparently accurate, information kept reaching the German military headquarters, up to the outbreak of the war, concerning recruiting possibilities in Britain in the event of war.

All this information, gleaned from every part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, confirmed the German military authorities in the belief that 400,000 would be the limit of Britain's recruiting power. It was believed that when so many voluntary recruits could be obtained in Britain, conscription would have to be resorted to.

It would lead to political divisions and break up all chance of political unity. A general election, fought on the question of conscription, was to be one of the events which would lead to Britain's downfall somewhere about October or November.

Perhaps the biggest and most unpleasant surprise that awaited the Kaiser and his advisers at the outbreak of the war was the immediate arrest in Britain of certain spies, which disclosed the hitherto unsuspected fact to their masters that the business on which these men had been engaged in England was fully known to the British government.

With the exception of a few highly placed personages, from whom the Germans probably received some trustworthy information, every German spy was known to Scotland Yard, as was also, most probably, the character of the information he was giving and, therefore, he was allowed to give it to his government.

WAR IS COSTING CANADA DAILY QUARTER MILLION.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—It is stated definitely that the forthcoming session of parliament will be essentially a warm session. Only matters relating to the war will be introduced by the government.

The chief legislation will be, of course, the authorization of a second war loan. The first loan was authorized at the emergency session last August, was for \$50,000,000; in the second, it is expected, will be for \$100,000,000, although this must be increased largely if there is any expectation that a great length of time would elapse before the summoning again of parliament.

The war is costing the country at present about \$250,000 per day, or about \$100,000,000 per annum. The cost will increase considerably as more troops are recruited and sent to Europe. Ammunition alone will be a tremendous item.

FOR SALE

BOARDS AND STRAW—Two Pure Bred Jersey Boars, cheap if taken soon; also Straw delivered in town—Apply John Laming, 1 mile south of Lacombe; Phone R1513. (D23-4p)

BOAR—Registered Yorkshire Boar, 18 months old; raised on Lacombe Experimental Farm; weight about 450 lbs. for sale cheap; a first-class animal—Apply to E. E. Matthias, Blackfalds. (D23-4p)

HORSES—If you are looking for horses of any kind, be sure and call on Gus Collins, Lacombe. He has a bunch of good ones and his prices are right. (D23-4p)

War Prices

on Christmas Poultry and Meats at Pioneer Meat Market.

Crate Fed Turkeys at 15c. per lb. Crated Fed Geese at 15c. per lb. Crated Fed Ducks at 15c. per lb. Crated Fed Chickens at 12c. per lb. Crated Fed Hens at 10c. and down Sell Ship Oysters at 80c. per qt.

FRESH FISH.

Salmon.....15c.
Halibut.....15c.
Smelts.....15c.
Mackerel.....12c.
Herrings.....12c.
White Fish.....8c.

We have a good line of Sugar Cured Hams at 15c.

Fresh Beef and Pork at proportionate prices.

We have a choice lot of Dressed Hogs at 8c.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, we remain, Pioneer Meat Market.

COLE & SLATER

Money to Loan

Private or corporate funds, on farm security at current rates.

JOHN McKENTY

DAY BLOCK

LACOMBE

New Dry Goods at Wholesale Prices

We have now opened out a complete stock of Dry Goods, new and up-to-date, which we are offering at wholesale prices. It will pay you to call and look over this stock. No old goods. We also have just received a full line of Women's and Children's Underwear, which we will sell at prices unheard of here before.

Our line of Women's and Children's Coats are the last word in style, finish and up-to-dateness. The prices will surprise you.

Watch for money-saving announcement next week.

ARNOT'S

The New Store, Dolmage street, Lacombe.

Denike & Bulger

Wish to thank their customers for their confidence during the past, and wish one and all

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

Denike & Bulger

The Store of Worth and Beauty. Issuers of Marriage Licenses

German Cruisers Raid East Coast of England

Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, Unprotected Towns, Receive Early Morning Visit From Cruiser Fleet, and Many Women and Children are Killed.

London, Dec. 16.—The official statement from the Admiralty late today issued the following statement from the Admiralty regarding the German raid:

"At 6 a.m. today three enemy ships were sighted off Hartlepool and at 8.15 they commenced a bombardment. These ships appeared to be two battle cruisers and one armed cruiser.

"The land batteries replied, and are reported to have hit and damaged the enemy.

"At 8.50 the firing ceased and the enemy steamed away. None of our guns were touched. One shell fell in the Royal Engineers lines, and several in the lines of the 18th Service Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry.

"The casualties among the troops amounted to seven killed and 14 wounded.

"Some damage was done to the town, and the gas works were set on fire.

"During the bombardment, especially in West Hartlepool, the people crowded in the streets and approximately 22 were killed and 50 wounded.

"At the same time a battle cruiser and an armed cruiser appeared off Scarborough and fired fifty shots, which caused considerable damage, and thirteen casualties are reported.

"At Whitby two battle cruisers fired some shots, doing damage to buildings, and the following casualties are reported:

"Two killed, two wounded.

"At all three places there was an entire absence of panic, and the demeanor of the people was everything that could be desired."

London, Dec. 16.—For the first time in more than a century England has been struck by a foreign foe. A squadron of swift German cruisers crept through the fog last night to the eastern coast and turned their guns against the British.

When day broke they began the bombardment of three important towns—Hartlepool, at the mouth of the Tees; Whitby, thirty-five miles southward; and Scarborough, noted as a pleasure resort, fifteen miles beyond.

Hartlepool suffered most. There two battle cruisers and an armed cruiser were engaged, and at this place the greatest loss of life occurred. The British war office gives the number of dead at Hartlepool as seven soldiers and 22 civilians, and the wounded at fourteen soldiers and fifty civilians.

At Scarborough, where a battle cruiser and an armed cruiser shelled the town, thirteen casualties are reported, while at Whitby two were killed and two wounded.

Men, women and children of the civilian population were left dead or wounded—struck without warning while at breakfast or at work. In all the casualty list totals 110, according to the official estimates, of whom thirty-one are known to be dead.

Three churches were damaged; the gas works and lumber yards at Hartlepool were set afire, and the abbey at Whitby was struck. The Balmoral Hotel at Scarborough received the full effects of a shell, and a number of houses and shops were shattered and partly burned in each of the towns.

The hostile squadron escaped in the mist after an encounter with coast guard vessels patrolling the neighborhood, which were reinforced as soon as the presence of the Germans was signalled.

A wave of intense anger has spread over England because of the attack, and bitter denunciation is heard everywhere of a policy which permits the shelling of undefended towns. The fortress at the mouth of the Tees is supposed to give no protection to the important shipping base of Hartlepool, but Whitby and Scarborough are as open to the enemy as is Atlantic City, on the New Jersey coast.

Scarborough, with its old castle on a high hill, the big Casino with a high tower, and the row of pretentious hotels on the waterfront, presents a shining mark for target practice. Few visitors were at the hotels, because of the cold weather, but one invalid is known to have been wounded, and was taken away on a stretcher.

In a direct line the mouth of the Tees is about 350 miles from Heligoland, the important German naval base in the North Sea.

The report says the German ships were among their fastest. They chose a night when a thick mist prevailed, and must have left their base at least two hours before dark, as they started to

return about nine o'clock, there still remained about seven hours of daylight for the pursuit, which, however, was rendered almost impossible by the fog.

How the Germans evaded all the mines and patrols remains somewhat of a mystery, although experts recall that in manoeuvres British ships performed the same feat in the comparatively narrow space between England and the Scilly Islands, which, however, was not mined.

The admiralty report announces that such demonstrations are not difficult to accomplish, and the population generally cherishes so great a confidence in the protection of the British navy that the inhabitants of the coast towns made no serious preparations to meet a bombardment.

Except for the working people, the English are apt to be late risers during the short winter days. The bombardment, by the German cruisers occurred between 8 and 9 o'clock, and many people were at breakfast; others were on their way to work or were opening their shops.

The booming of heavy guns off the three towns drew hundreds of people to the beaches. They had no thought of a German raid, but when shells came crashing over their heads and into the quiet streets, the people made a dash for shelter. Off shore the German guns did rapid work, the flashes coming incessantly and the shells finding a mark among the buildings. Many of the residents took refuge in the cellars; others rushed from their houses, among them women and children in their night clothes.

Several shells were sought the railway stations and derailed on the first trains out.

The guns of the land batteries at Hartlepool replied to the German fire and damaged some of the cruisers. Several shells from the warships burst among the Royal Engineers and Durham Light Infantry, and it was among these troops that the casualties of seven killed and fourteen wounded occurred.

The general belief in London is that the German attack will give impetus to recruiting, as it will show the country what the war means. Today was one of eager waiting, and the British war office gives the number of dead at Hartlepool as seven soldiers and 22 civilians, and the wounded at fourteen soldiers and fifty civilians.

Rumors of various kinds were spread throughout the country. The first was that two German cruisers had been sunk. Many thought that the long expected general naval engagement between the British and German fleets was progressing, and the shelling of the coast towns was merely incidental to this.

The admiralty's report issued at 9.30 o'clock tonight, giving the news that the German ships had eluded pursuit and were returning safely to their home waters, caused keen disappointment.

Naval writers express the opinion that six or eight ships were engaged. The Germans have been reported to have sunk the armored cruisers Blücher, Roon, Prinz Adalbert, Prinz Heinrich, Prinz Friedrich Karl, and more than twenty cruisers of a smaller class. The five ships mentioned are all rated above twenty knots and are armed with 8.2 inch guns.

A despatch from Stockholm on Tuesday to the Exchange Telegraph says: "The effect of the bombardment at Hartlepool was that thirty persons were killed and many injured."

"Shells passed through the Baptist church at Hartlepool, and other churches were damaged."

TOWNS ATTACKED BY GERMAN FLEET.

Hartlepool is a seaport and municipal borough of England, in the southeast portion of the county of Durham. It is about forty miles north of Scarborough, on a promontory that extends into the North Sea. Its population is about 25,000. Adjoining Hartlepool is West Hartlepool, a city of more than 65,000 inhabitants.

The Hartlepoons, which are provided with a vast system of docks, before the war had an active trade with the Baltic ports and with Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

The chief industries are ship building, iron founding and the construction of marine engines. The two ports are of ancient origin but modern property.

Hartlepool was the place where the Comte De Blandin landed his fleet in 1011 to assist William the Lion in invading England.

land. From that time the importance of the harbor seems to have been appreciated and it was the only ancient port of the Palatinus.

Here Bishop Pudsey prepared the gallery, fitted with silver and containing a silver throne, seated on which he intended to accompany Richard I. to the Crusades.

Hartlepool was a very perfect specimen of a fortified town, it was circled by a wall strengthened by bastions, a great wall and parapet, and there were ten towers to defend it. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the town fell into such decay that it was spoken of as "an ancient, decayed town, once a brave, stately and well fortified town, now only a sea-land habitation for fishermen."

It continued to go down until 1813, when a law was passed for improving the port. It began to improve until it is now an important port for the exportation of coal and the importation of lumber.

Scarborough is a seaport and fashionable resort of England in the northern part of Yorkshire, on a headland extending into the North Sea. It is 37 miles north-east of the important English city of York. It is a little over 200 miles from London.

Scarborough has been popularly styled the "Queen of the North Sea." The town has a large and interesting aquarium, a museum and a fine drive and promenade. The permanent population is more than 40,000 persons.

Scarborough is a lovely situation in the form of an amphitheatre on slopes rising from the sea and terminating on the north and the south by abrupt cliffs. The most prominent feature of the resort is a promontory 300 feet high which is surmounted by the ruins of a twelfth century castle. This promontory divides North Scarborough Bay from the south bay. The North Cliffs begin near it.

The North Bay is embellished with gardens and along its shore is the marine drive, two miles long and protected by a seawall. The fashionable part of Scarborough is in the southern half of the town, on the beach line, the old town by the mark. On the southern side are the Spa gardens and the mineral springs. At the back of the south cliff arises Oliver's Mountain, six hundred feet high, affording a good view of the port and the sea.

The castle of Scarborough, crowning the promontory and town is one of the most striking objects on the Yorkshire coast. From the beach line the land rises in a steep ascent and upon this slope stands the town. Scarborough as a situation and appearance has no rival on the northeastern coast. A branch of the Northeastern Railway connects Scarborough with York and Hull.

Scarborough was the scene of the landing of the Norseman, Harold Hardrada, in 1065, when he began his invasion of North Britain.

Whitby is in the north riding of Yorkshire, on the coast and about half-way between Scarborough and Hartlepool. It is a town of about 12,000 people and also is a seaside resort. It has a group of hotels along the cliffs and the town itself is situated on both banks of the Esk, at its junction with the sea. The extensive ruins of the celebrated Abbey of St. Hilda at Whitby, upon the summit of the east cliff, and the ancient church closely adjoining, are the most notable buildings of the town and are prominent from the sea. Whitby harbor is protected at its entrance by stone piers, running out for 350 yards. On one of these extensions is a handsome stone lighthouse, elevated 66 feet above the sea. The trade of Whitby is still of considerable importance, though it has declined of recent years. Sixty years ago Whitby was an important whaling port.

CLOSE CALL FOR CANADIAN LINER TRANSYLVANIA.

New York, Dec. 18.—The big Canadian liner, Transylvania, in from Liverpool, with 366 passengers, had a narrow escape from destruction by a mine at four o'clock on the morning of December 6th. During a storm off the north coast of Ireland two mines were dashed together by the waves, and the Transylvania was 25 feet off the steamer's bow. A fragment of steel from one of the mines shot across the deck of the

liner and tore away part of the railing. It then fell on the deck and was picked up by one of the passengers.

The force of the explosion, it was said, lifted the bow of the Transylvania several feet out of the water.

The Transylvania left Liverpool at five o'clock in the afternoon of December 5th. During the night the steamer ran into a heavy storm and many of the passengers were awakened by the tossing of the ship. A few minutes after four o'clock in the morning a terrific explosion caused the ship to tremble from bow to stern. The passengers rushed on deck.

Officers told the passengers that nothing happened; that what they heard was a thunderclap. Then the passengers found the space that had been torn out of the deck railing and one of them picked up a fragment of the mine that had caused the explosion.

Among the passengers was Sir Charles Allom, chairman of the British prisoners of war help committee. Sir Charles said he came to America to try to have a committee of Americans and other neutrals appointed to investigate conditions and surroundings of British, French, Belgian and Russian soldiers in German detention camps and military prisons. The committee, he said, proposed that remedial measures should be taken.

799 CANADIANS REPORTED ILL AT SALISBURY.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—There are 700 men in the Canadian contingent now at Salisbury hill "at Bulford Manor" according to the Salisbury Plain correspondent of the Montreal Star. The correspondent says the first brigade are moving their camp to the single flooring in the huts is so draughty, being built so high from the ground that they prefer the tents.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 11.—Thirty soldiers from the first Canadian contingent returned by the Allan Line steamer Scandinavian to the dock list, and retain their uniforms. The other 15 are "misfits" who have been dismissed because of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The names of the men invalided are: Atkin, Herbert, Paris, Ont.; Adams, Joe, Montreal; Bucklan, Frank, Winnipeg; Campbell, Jos., Vancouver; Cote, Charles; Sherbrooke, Que.; Cropper, Wm., Hamilton, Ont.; Clifford, Thomas, Toronto; Perry, Ernest, Point St. Charles, N. B.; Ertterbeck, Harold, Kingston; Hiller, S., Toronto; McKurke, George, Montreal; MacKay, John H., West Skirk, Man.; Matheson, James, Montreal; Macle, Emil, St. John, N. B.; McRae, Donald, Winnipeg; Maxwell, Robert, Winnipeg; O'Brien, Henry, Toronto; Bransford, J. R., Fredericton, N. B.; Taylor, Albert, Ayres, Que.; Wheeler, W., Esqui, Quebec, Man.; Whitehouse, Thomas, Hamilton.

The men dismissed, whose names are not made public, are three from St. John, N.B.; five from Toronto; three from Winnipeg; one from Vancouver; one from Brantford; one from Ayres, Que., and one from Montreal.

30,000 ENLISTED IN SECOND CONTINGENT.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—Thirty thousand men have already been enlisted for the second contingent, according to the latest report to Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes.

Along the lines of the plan recently adopted, recruiting is proceeding at the different centres at a rate which is wholly satisfactory, says the minister. A great many who could not go to the front, but who were mainly called for, are readily responding now that mounted troops are needed.

The plan whereby the enlistment is not centralized at division headquarters, but is spread all over the larger towns and villages is working well and greatly facilitating the enrollment.

There is every justification for the belief that no difficulty will be experienced in raising whatever quota is required from Canada, the immediate plans calling for 100,000.

BRITISH LOSSES IN NAVAL BATTLE VERY SMALL.

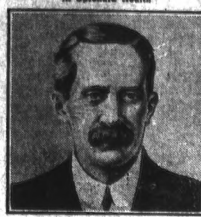
London, Dec. 11.—The secretary of the admiralty has received a cable despatch from Vice-

The Royal Bank of Canada BENTLEY, ALBERTA Sub-Branch to Lacombe. Office hours 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

J.P. McPHERSON Notary Public and Conveyancer Loans and Insurance. Insurer of Maritime Liabilities BENTLEY ALBERTA

WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM

"Fruit-A-Lives" Keeps Young And Old In Splendid Health



J. W. HAMMOND, Esq. SCOTLAND, Ont., Aug. 23rd, 1913 "Fruit-A-Lives" are the only pills manufactured, to my way of thinking. They work completely, no gripping whatever, and are plenty for any ordinary person at a dose. My wife was marty to Constipation. We tried everything on the shelves without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money until we happened on "Fruit-A-Lives". I cannot say too much in their favor.

We have used them in the family for about two years and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-A-Lives".

Their action is mild, and not drastic at all. I have recommended them to many other people, and our whole family uses them.

J. W. HAMMOND. Those who have been cured by "Fruit-A-Lives" are proud and happy to tell a sick or ailing friend about these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-A-Lives Limited, Ottawa.

Admiral Sturdee of the British squadron stating that in the battle off the Falkland Islands in which the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk, the British casualties totaled seven men killed and four wounded.

No officers, the despatch says, were either killed or wounded.

CHURCHILL'S METEORIC CAREER.

Ten years ago a captain in the British army, today at the age of forty first, lord of the admiralty and head of Britain's first line of defence, who is there on whatever side of politics he may be, who is not willing to admit the genius of Winston Spencer Churchill?

The meteoric career of this young scion of the house of Marlborough is due almost entirely to his own brains and very little of it to the accident of birth. In many ways his career resembles that of Theodore Roosevelt, twice president of the United States. They have the same volatile temperaments; the same love of adventure and military ardor, the same fearlessness of public condemnation.

Mr. Churchill has been accused of his high position of a very crime under the sun. The more hated because he left the Unionist for the Liberal party, they seemed to forget that he had only followed a little farther in the footsteps of his brilliant but ill-fated father who, when a young man, organized the "third party" in the Imperial House of Commons and so harassed poor Sir Stafford Northcote, the government leader of the day, that the prime minister had to give him a peerage and send him to the house of lords to satisfy the young recalcitrants.

Since taking charge at the admiralty, Mr. Churchill has striven every nerve to keep that service up to the highest state of efficiency and its splendid preparation for the present war is due to his efforts and to those of Lord Fisher, who is now back at his post, and to those of Lord Curzon, who is now in the Admiralty.

Close observers of British politics predict a still more brilliant future for "Winnie" as he is called by his friends. In an early stage in his ministerial career he showed a disposition to hobnob with Lloyd George and it was thought that he was following in the demagogic footsteps of the chancellor of the exchequer. Since he became the official chief of the navy and added a few grey hairs to the head which reposes on his stooped shoulders, Churchill has grown more conservative in his ideas, and if Sir Edward Grey were out of the way of fighting for succession to Mr. Asquith in the leadership of the great Liberal party would without doubt be between him and Lloyd George.

The outbreak of the present war has undoubtedly prolonged indefinitely the life of the present Liberal government, and we may yet see Winston Spencer Churchill, grandson of the seventh duke of Marlborough and son of the prime minister of Great Britain.

Manager Slater announces that the skating rink will be open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, and also that the band will be in attendance on Thursday evenings. There is a fine sheet of ice and the waiting rooms will be found very comfortable.

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Estimates Given Free. Shop at Atlas Lumber Co. Yards. Phone 49

Lacombe Bath Room
In the McLean Basement, opp. Merchant's Bank.
Now open under new management. Prices, 35c.
D. FLEWELLING, Prop.

J. Bullis
Now prepared to clean yards and out out manure, or do other work.

L. PETERKA SHOEMAKER
Has removed to the store on the corner of Barnett Ave. opp. Titusworth's and has a complete stock of Mens' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Guaranteed Solid Leather.

Chrome Tanned Harness, Best Made.
Guaranteed for Two Years.
Polishes and Shoe Fittings of all kinds.
Rubber Heels.
Repairing of all Kinds in Quick Time.
Prices Right.
Remember the Stand.
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1 Sharpless Cream Separator.
1 Capital Cream Separator.
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2 Davenport Lounges.
8 Sewing Machines.
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3 Banjos, 3 Mandolins.
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10 Dressers and Stands.
Beds, New and Second Hand.
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10 Shotguns.
13 Rifles and Ammunitions.
Winchester Shot. Shells.
Game, 50c. per box.
Overalls and Jackets. All Wool Underwear, \$3.00 per suit.
These goods are A1 and real snags will be given.
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20 years' experience buying, selling, and trading live stock qualifies me as a valuator of your stock.

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Nanton St.
General Repair Shop
Gun and Cycle Repairs, Pumps and Fittings, Steam and Water Fittings, Electric Lamps and Fittings, Batteries and Spark Plugs, Bonny Oak Heaters, Stove Pipes, Elbows, Rings, Etc., Tank Heaters, Windmill Stock Tanks. Full stock of Pumps and Fitting, for your inspection.
F. V. PARSONS, Prop.

HOME RAISED
Veal—raised in wholesome surroundings—you've never eaten better than you'll find in Cole & Slater's shop. Lamb, too, that is real Spring Lamb, tender and juicy. Freshly killed and plucked Spring chickens—the best on the market. Always the choicest and best cuts of meat, poultry, game, etc.

COLE & SLATER
Telephone 15
Lacombe Alberta

For Sale
A splendid mixed farming ranch of 525 acres \$21.00 per acre. Terms—10 per cent. cash; interest only at 5 per cent. at end of first year. Balance in 9 equal annual payments bearing interest at 5 per cent.

J. McNicol
Blackfalds, Alta.
LACOMBE SECOND-HAND STORE.

I buy and sell second-hand goods.
I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the famous Monarch line of Stoves, and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.
(S24-U) O. BOODE, Nanton St.

Alberta Stable
Having leased the Alberta Stables, Glass Street, I am now prepared to do a general livery and feed business.
Special attention paid to farmers' business and feeding. General trading of all kinds.
TERMS REASONABLE

The Alberta Stable
THOS. DAGG, Prop.

DR. DE VANY'S FRENCH PILLS
A reliable pill for Women, as a box of three for 50c. sold at all drug stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. (THE CANADIAN LACOMBE, ALTA.)

PHOSPHORUS FOR MEN
Fertilizer for Stoves and Ranges. Increases "grey hair" and "white" hair. Will keep you 10 to 15 years younger. No side effects. No harm. No cost. Send for it at once. (THE CANADIAN LACOMBE, ALTA.)

For Sale by City Pharmacy

Rimbey News

On Monday last the Rev. C. H. Huestis, M.A., Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, delivered an admirable lecture in the Methodist church. The lecturer gave a most comprehensive survey of the Lord's Day question from its moral, spiritual and social standpoint, closing with an outline of the society's method of procedure, and enumerated some of the benefits it had rendered to our province. A large gathering assembled and a hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Huestis. Mr. and Mrs. Renshaw arrived from England on Wednesday and are now staying with their uncle, Mr. J. Marshall.

The village blacksmith lost in the snow. Returning home on Thursday last after an honest day's toil at the smithy, Harry Bealey lost his bearings and spent the night roaming in the muskeg and wood. Like his father and the immortal village blacksmith, Harry possesses a fine voice, as well as a brawny arm, and we learn that for several hours he relieved the loneliness of the night and kept up his spirits by singing that world famous song, hoping perchance that a stray hearer might catch the melodious strains and come to his rescue. But no such good fortune awarded his effort, for the more he sang and the more he tramped the further he strayed from the haunts of man. At midnight song gave place to a nocturnal vision, and Harry found the spirit of his wife (whom he left in the Old Country) by his side, making his heart to rejoice. So "Tolling, rejoicing, sorrowing, Onward thro' the night he goes."



Royal Gwent Welsh Glee Singers, Comet Theatre, Monday, Dec. 28

Bentley News

The Christmas season, while quieter than usual, is not dead by any means at Bentley, and all are preparing for an enjoyable time.

Miss K. Bulman, of Calgary, arrived on Saturday night to spend the Xmas holidays with her Bentley friends, and is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Thorp.

The writer had another wire from E. St. J. O'Neill, of the Canadian troops now at Calgary, who says that he will be up on Thursday to spend Christmas with his friends at this place.

W. Sambrooke arrived from Calgary on Saturday for the Christmas holidays here, and went west to the McPherson mill for his Christmas.

W. M. McPherson drove in from the camp on Sunday, returning today, his daughter Alice accompanying him for her vacation with her family.

A good Christmas fund was received from the Bentley people by the ladies in charge of the entertainment, and with a good program the little ones should enjoy themselves on Wednesday night.

The short days of the year are now with us, and it will seem nice to see them lengthen from this on.

The turkey shoot and raffle on Saturday was very good. A rifle range was fixed up in the McPherson Hall, as the weather outside was far from comfortable, and shooting was brisk the entire afternoon.

A lactic encounter was engaged in on our streets on Saturday which, with the language used, is too disgraceful and disgusting to mention. As usual, over-indulgence in booze was the direct cause.

A dance will be given in the McPherson Hall on Saturday night, Dec. 26th, with the Bentley orchestra furnishing the music. They proved good at a former dance, giving very good satisfaction.

ST. ANDREW'S XMAS. TREAT

St. Andrew's Sunday school held their annual Xmas treat in the auditorium of the church last night. The program given by the scholars was exceptionally good. The collection was for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund, and amounted to \$26.00. The following is the program:

"Ye Bells"—School.
Address—Raymond McDonald.
Chorus—"Xmas Song"—Mrs. Gil-

But even this guardian angel failed to lead him home. Just as he was preparing to tie down and die, being hungry, footsore, and weary, he recognized a friendly trail, which enabled him finally to reach home, sweet home, a little before daylight appeared, having been ten hours instead of one making the trip. "Ere he sought his bed he feebly uttered: 'Something attempted, something done, he had earned a day's repose.' This was Harry's first experience of being out in a Canadian blizzard.

A special service, with celebration, will be held in the English church on Christmas Day morning at 11 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Christmas hymns and carols.

Service at Wittenburg, Dec. 27, 7 p.m.; Potter Creek, June 3rd, 3.30.

The box social and entertainment held in connection with the English church last Friday was a great success. Some 120 people gathered in the limited quarters of the machine shop and enjoyed the evening's party. The fancy and candy stalls attracted some, while others took advantage of the competitions. A splendid musical program was given, finishing up with a well played farce entitled "Pat's Dilemma." The boxes were then judged, and Miss Mable Evershart was awarded first prize for most novel box. Miss Pearl Teggart received first prize for the prettiest box. The boxes were auctioned by Mr. Leithbridge. After supper those who danced spent the early hours in stumbling around the shop floor. Some \$60 were cleared for the funds of the church. The Vestry give their thanks to all who assisted in giving and working for the success of the evening.

engaged in the Canadian trans-Atlantic service. It is believed that the size and construction of the Albatross are ideally adapted to the purposes of the admiralty. The dimensions of the liner are—Length, 600 feet; beam, 72 feet; tonnage, 18,000 gross. In the original design of this vessel the first consideration of the builders was safety, and nothing was neglected to secure this object. Transverse and longitudinal bulkheads, watertight decks, and a cellular double bottom, extending fore and aft, are the devices that were adopted to safeguard against the risk of grounding, and added strengthenings forward provide every possible protection against the risk of loss. Naval experts are of the opinion that the Albatross will give a good account of herself during the coming months.

FEEDING HENS FOR EGG PRODUCTION.

The value of the different feeds for egg production has been outlined already; it only remains to make up or combine them in such a way that best results will be obtained. All whole grain should be scattered in the litter in order to make the hens work and exercise for it. There is no fixed rule as to the amount of grain to feed per hen. Have a feed hopper full of crushed oats, within easy access at all times. An ideal ration for this country in the winter time is made of whole grain, two parts of wheat to one of corn; crushed oats as a dry mash, all they want to eat; cabbage or mangels once a day, and buttermilk to drink, also have grit and oyster shell before them all the time. Other suitable rations may be made up which may give just as good results and perhaps be less expensive. Tonics, stimulants, egg foods, and so on, should be avoided as much as possible. They may stimulate egg production for a while, but the after effects, as a rule, are of a harmful nature. Powdered charcoal in the dry mash is highly beneficial, as it acts as an absorbent of gases in the alimentary canal, and in this way directly aids digestion and assimilation. A very small quantity of potassium permanganate in the drinking water will prevent the spread of colds and roup. Coal oil or carbolic acid will also act as a preventive.

As a general rule, eggs laid by one-year-old hens will hatch better than pullets' eggs, due possibly to the pullets not being fully matured, and usually they are laying heavily in the winter time.

Year-old hens are naturally inclined to put on more fat than pullets, and for this reason the feeding has to be directed towards keeping the breeding stock in good condition, yet not over fat. Exercise and fresh air, above all other things, are essential in breeding stock, if they are to produce fertile eggs. Stimulants and egg foods may be used in feeding laying stock when egg production is the only object, but in the feeding of breeding stock, their use is positively harmful, and detrimental for the future use of the birds as breeders. Not only do these lower the fertility and hatching power of the eggs, but they also affect the vigor and vitality of the chicks that do hatch, and also influence the general health of the breeding stock itself. For these reasons these foods should be avoided as much as possible.

A very heavy winter egg production should not be encouraged in birds that are intended to be used as breeders, as their vigor and vitality will be too much reduced by the time that the eggs are required for hatching purposes. If corn or other heat-producing foods are fed to breeding stock, they should be used with this exception method of feeding are similar to those used for laying stock.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BREEDERS.

There is a big demand now for many horses, but what will the demand be after the war? Agriculture and city traffic will all call for horse power. Russia and America are the two great horse countries of the world. Russia's equine population will be reduced to the limit where they have none for export. The other warring countries may have to depend largely on America to refill their stables. The demand will extend to draft horses as well as the lighter limbed kind. In this connection the opinion of E. J. Heiser, a United States importer of Percherons on a large scale, is interesting. He says:

"Percheron and Belgian horses are being used for war purposes in Europe, especially for artillery purposes, and a large per cent. of the horse population of France and Belgium is being destroyed. What few horses are left after the war are over well so high in price that it will be prohibitory for Americans to import them and sell them here. Americans who have a few good draft mares have a great opportunity to make money, but better care must be taken of the colts than in the

past, in order to develop them into the highest type of draft horses. The man who has some Belgians is the best off, as war will nearly devastate Belgium of good horses. However, the situation is critical everywhere, and America should develop into the greatest breeding ground in the world."

It would seem that farmers may increase their horse stock almost with perfect assurance that there will be a market in Europe for both breeding and work animals.

The effect of the war on the future of fat cattle is easier to predict. There was a world-wide beef shortage when the war started. It is reasonable to infer that the production of beef has been seriously interfered with in at least four countries of Europe, owing to the absence of husbandmen at the front. At the same time, breeding stocks will be largely drawn on for the feeding of the army. Peasants may be ill-nourished in times of peace and get along with little meat, but in times of war good nourishment is a necessity to military success. In Germany and Austria in particular will the native breeding stock be seriously depleted, as the supplies they might get from the new world are practically shut out by a naval blockade. When war commenced there were 77,000,000 head of cattle in Germany and Austria. This supply must already be seriously depleted. If the proprietors of fancy restaurants in Paris cannot secure fresh milk and cream because the dairy herds of the country

have been commandeered to feed the army, what must be the situation in Berlin and Vienna? High prices for beef cattle seem certain for a long time to come, and the clearing away of the war for the moment the only punishment will not be accompanied by a drop in beef prices to the old peace level.



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VIOLATIONS OUTLINED.

Paris, Dec. 21.—Louis Renault, winner of the Nobel peace prize in 1907, in opening a course in international law at the College de France today, emphasized the necessity of studying international law despite its violation by Germany. M. Renault said no power had the right to maintain a neutral attitude in the face of the recognized violation of international law in Belgium.

Every government, he added, ought to protest against this violation, although for the present these protests must remain silent. He said that the only punishment for Germany, "It is their duty and also their interest," said M. Renault, "if the saying

NOT MANY ALIENS TO BE INTERNED IN CANADA. Ottawa, Dec. 21.—The number of alien enemies to be interned in Canada promises to be much less than was expected. Five thousand have been registered at Montreal, but less than 400 have been sent from there to Petawawa. Those that are being interned are more especially Germans. The Austrians are more peacefully inclined, while a great many of them are fed at soup kitchens maintained by people of their own nationality. So long as they are not charged upon the public, the government hesitates to intern them. Gen. Otter and his staff are keeping closely in touch with the situation and those who become charges on the municipality will quickly be sent to Petawawa or to the clearing operations in northern Quebec and Ontario. In any event, it would seem that the number to be interned will be below expectations and much less than accommodation has been provided for.

ANEROID MAN KILLED BY CONSTABLE BUCK.

Regina, Sask., Dec. 21.—Brief word has been received by the mounted police of a shooting affair in the bar of the Minto Hotel at Anenoid, Sask., on Thursday last. It appears that Constable Buck, of the R.N.W.M.P., in some manner, believed to be accidental, shot and killed Bertman Borret, clerk of the hotel, in the bar. It is stated that there was no trouble or drunkenness in the matter.

What is the Matter With Farming?

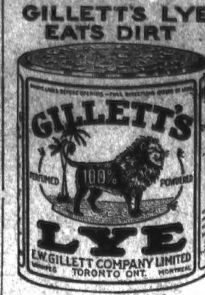
There are an unprecedented number of people today trying to crack the nut. What is the matter with Canadian farming? During the past two weeks we have had one set of men at Ottawa trying to stir up the Dominion government to appoint a commission to look into the question. At the same time another set of men, equally grave, equally serious and equally able, were met at Regina, endeavoring to devise ways and means by which they could place themselves on title lands and still be "safe." On the one hand we have one farm paper preaching the doctrine that everybody else is after the scalp of the farmer, and on the other hand, another farm paper says we have too many "calamity howlers," and farming is not so bad after all. It is quite probable at good things that the matter is being agitated. Probably it would also be a good thing to have a capable commission look into the whole question, just so that we might be helped to see a little more clearly exactly why we are where we are. But that such a commission could do a very great deal more than tell us why conditions are as at present, we have only limited confidence.

There are a lot of facts bearing on this question that any sensible man can now see for himself, and while the commission idea is being considered at Ottawa, it may do no harm to face them. Just so as to show our hand, right at the start, let us begin with the general statement that for the average farmer who has attended strictly to business, who has been wise and conservative in his investments, who has had a decent working capital, and who has enjoyed reasonably good fortune, the past three or four years have been satisfactory ones. It is quite true that our 1914 crop has been a very one, but, despite previous local distress in some districts, the farmers of Western Canada, on the whole, will reap fairly good financial returns from this year's business. As we have seen, on previous occasions, the Canadian farmer, who kicks about the increased "cost of living," has the bulk of the wrong horn. Government investigation has proved conclusively that during recent years the products of the farm have advanced more in price proportionately than have other classes of goods as a whole, and there is no good service to be rendered the farmer to be expressed by denying facts.

But still, even though some of the best of our farmers are prospering, there are others—whole communities, in fact—who, to use a metaphor, are "sweating blood" not at all for their own fault, either—and while the commission idea is simmering, a few facts that are worthy of serious thought may be put down for consideration, about as follows:

1. Over-Investment—Too many men—other people as well as farmers—in Western Canada have not capital enough for their undertakings. This is only the inverted way of saying that their undertakings are too large for their capital. They have too heavy an overhead expenditure in proportion to the working force of the farm, the acreage they can cultivate, and the yields obtained. This condition of being over-invested financially is not peculiar to farmers; it characterizes all classes of people in the Canadian West today. Put into plain, straightforward English, it is the result of the boom that overran this country three or four years ago, and the places that experienced the biggest boom now experience the biggest difficulties in trying to keep up with obligations then contracted. It needs no commission to discover that fact; neither is it scolding nor finding fault to point it out. It is a simple statement of a big and very important truth.

2. Faulty Cultivation—We are suffering severely, today because the Dominion government has put first place, and individual farmers in the second place, have made big mistakes as to the adaptability of some parts of this country. The area between the Great Lakes and the Rockies—various amendments in character, and we may as well face the fact that we have misjudged our efforts to some localities. In plain terms, parts of the country opened up for home steading are not and never were adapted to straight commercial grain-growing. We have spoiled a good ranching industry, in many cases to establish a lot of starved homestead areas. Growing the common kinds of small grains on land where the rainfall is below 15 inches per year is too precarious an occupation for the average moneyless man of the



vation and employment of more carefully bred types of crops, will really show where individual farming effort may be improved. There are such farmers in very many places, and their influence is a mighty one for good. Some other districts are devoid of this very much needed leadership, and as one travels over the country the lack is easily observed in these places.

3. Sentimental Realism—After all else is said, one of the things badly needed in Western Canada is a sentimental realism. The Dominion government could not go into too many families. Not that any family should chain itself to the farm if it can better itself by leaving the land. But there are many farmers who are today rearing their children in an atmosphere of discontent that is almost certain to drive them off the farm into conditions of service elsewhere not one whit better than they could evolve at home, and with less certainty of independence before them in the distant future. Farming was not meant to be a sin; neither was carpentering, nor bootmaking, nor school teaching, nor merchandizing, nor most other occupations. There is nothing to be gained by the workers in any one of these industries giving themselves over to wanton disquietude or encouraging the idea that there is the least iota of wrong in the more and better opportunity on the farm today than ever before, and this is the doctrine that, in the main, our fathers of agriculture should promulgate.

4. Credit—Interest charges are too high for farmers who have to work on borrowed capital and too many farmers are borrowers. This is one of the biggest problems—probably the biggest—of the present-day western farmers. Today, as a country, we have over-borrowed, and consequently our security is not as good as it should be. The governments should give all possible encouragement and assistance to co-operative borrowing on some such plan as outlined by the Saskatchewan commission last year, which by all means is the best plan we have so far seen. Two objects should be sought: first, to lower the term loans at a low rate of interest; second, to keep the solvency of all borrowers under the scheme up to a high standard by imposing a strict limit on the amount of money to be lent under such scheme. Big borrowers are the creditors, and high rates of interest thrive on bad or risky credits. In this connection, good creditors are at present suffering with bad ones. The overdrawn condition of our finances makes its levy by too high a rate of interest against all borrowers, good and bad alike.

5. Transportation—Our transportation charges are too high. This is a condition of being over-invested financially is not peculiar to farmers; it characterizes all classes of people in the Canadian West today. Put into plain, straightforward English, it is the result of the boom that overran this country three or four years ago, and the places that experienced the biggest boom now experience the biggest difficulties in trying to keep up with obligations then contracted. It needs no commission to discover that fact; neither is it scolding nor finding fault to point it out. It is a simple statement of a big and very important truth.

6. Better Farming—Our farming methods are very far from perfect, due to several causes—lack of capital to work the land properly, inexperience of newcomers, and a general lack of preparation for a one crop system only. Notwithstanding the partial evolution of our methods in some of the older districts, there is a great place yet for agricultural instruction, and demonstration. What is wanted in the districts are a few leaders—farmers who, by better crop rotations, use of manure on the land, deeper culti-

of Holt to the dead man was made and proved with other signs of identification to the satisfaction of the police that the dead man was Holt.

Holt, however, knew the topography and was a fugitive from justice.

"PREPARE TO RAM!" According to the German account of the naval encounter off Valparaiso, the British cruiser, Monmouth, before she sank, attempted, as a forlorn hope, to ram the enemy. If that be so, it will be the explosion consequent on the war that this somewhat obsolete tactic has been used, the first being that of a British destroyer successfully ramming an enemy submarine.

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your newspaper. One hundred thousand young men—men as near physical perfection as is possible. Artisans, strong limbed laborers, healthy and vigorous artists, scientists, musicians, playwrights, mechanics, inventors, actors, opera singers, professors, doctors, lawyers, bankers, brokers, electricians, civil engineers, architects.

Every day famous men are killed. All that may be gained by the victory in this war will not be worth the life of one of these men, some of whom have brought great joy to millions of human hearts and who have added much of heaven to this earthly life than have four European kings combined.

It is reported that Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, was wounded while serving in the Canadian army. Fighting as a common soldier was this remarkable man, who can transform his violin into a human voice and express to enraptured thousands the best that man has ever expressed in music. It seems only yesterday since he had an audience at Powers' theatre all but spellbound. Kreisler's right hand holding the violin bow is worth more to the world than the right hand of any monarch grasping the sword.

Gustav Huberdeau and Armande Crabbe were killed in battle the same day. Both were famous singers, members of the Chicago Opera Company that could not be organized for this coming winter because its members were drafted into European armies. One was a private's uniform in the French army, the other was a private with the Belgian troops.

The death of these men comes home to us with particular appeal. Huberdeau, Crabbe, Kreisler, as well as those hosts of other singers and artists and poets who were drafted as soldiers, were not French or Belgian or Austrian or German or Russian. They were citizens of the world. Art, music, letters, knows no country. And yet these citizens of the world are fighting and dying in the insane battles of a senseless war.

War does not rid a nation of its scum. It robs a nation of its very life blood—the life blood of labor, of art, and of science. Left behind to live on are the less fit—all that are undesirable, those who are men in name only. It is thus that war makes an impression upon a race that lasts for generations and until the race cleanses itself again by the due processes of time. The Napoleonic wars reduced the stature of the men of Europe by a full inch.

The race must be perpetuated by poor mental and physical stock who are not available for army service.

Of all the horrors of war, there is none more lasting than this. The present war is a war of extermination. Who are to be exterminated? The strong men, the talented men, the clean men.

Who are left to breed a new race to populate the devastated country? The beggars, the lame, the blind, those who are afflicted with the awful blood diseases, the unclean, the palsied, the criminals, the degenerates, the lowest types of men.

CONFIDENCE—REVEALS THROUGHOUT INDIA London, Dec. 16.—A special dispatch from Delhi, says:

MEAT WILL BE RARITY IN AMERICA, HE SAYS.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—"Meat in America will be a rarity before the war ends with its drain upon our supply," said Henry J. Williamson, government statistician in the department of agriculture today. "The number of cattle has diminished and the population increased progressively for ten years, until now they are too widely divergent to hope to get a full supply for a least ten years more."

Mr. Williamson has been in Chicago and the west for more than a month visiting in stock centres. "Unless selective breeding for increase is general and the slaughter of calves ceases, before five years have expired America will have lost the class of European countries that have to import beef," continued Mr. Williamson.

Increased prices for meat and leather goods were forecasted by government and stock yard experts who have completed their estimating the visible supply of cattle at 36,000,000, including calves, yearlings and full-grown stock.

THE DAY'S BEST EDITORIAL.

Who go to war and are slaughtered?

The flower of the nation's manhood. The men from whose loins are to spring the next generation. The men physically and mentally fit.

Who are not allowed to go to war? The invalids, the cripples, the criminals, the degenerates, the insane, the deformed, the dependent.

"One hundred thousand killed," blithely sings the headline in

Reports which the government of India is receiving regularly from the province indicate that the internal situation continues satisfactory. Made as a consequence of the destruction of the German cruiser Emden, is showing encouraging signs of recovery, and the tendency to withdraw savings bank deposits is decreasing. A general feeling of confidence prevails. News of the British naval victory off the Falkland Islands has had an excellent effect. The prices of some commodities rule high, but power has been taken by ordinance of the government to control them.

Wild rumors still circulate in the bazaars, such as that the king emperor has been captured by a Zeppelin and that the Kaiser has appointed certain German judges to sit with the English ones. The very absurdity of such statements defeats the object of their circulation, but every effort is being made to reassure the credulous both by the government of India and by the rulers of the native states.

INFORMATION OF INTEREST ABOUT PATRIOTIC FUND.

Many are not familiar with the purpose and the method of distributing the Canadian patriotic fund, but it should be generally known that this fund is not a charitable fund in the ordinary sense of the term. Nor is it a haphazard means of relieving distress here and there, regardless of whether or not the recipient is deserving. The patriotic fund makes up a certain allowance each month to the family in Canada of any soldier in the front—Canadian, British, French, Russian or Belgian. If the family has other means, the patriotic fund gives so much less, as it is the aim of the fund not to give a superfluity, but simply to guarantee against distress. Officer or private makes no difference. The family gets just the same.

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Bentley News

On Sunday next, Dec. 27th, a special Christmas service will be held in the Methodist church, Bentley, at 7.30 p.m. Special hymns and anthems will be rendered by an augmented choir under the direction of Arthur K. Putland, L.T.C.L., England. A solo composed for the occasion by the organist will be sung by Mrs. Percy Thorp. All are cordially invited.

The Epworth League of the Bentley church will hold a social and entertainment in the club room on Thursday, Dec. 31st, at 8 p.m., to be followed by a watch-night service commencing at 11 p.m., conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Chauncey. A hearty invitation is given to all.

To The Editor:
Dear Sir,—There was an item in the Dec. 16th issue of the Western Globe which deserves more than a passing notice. I refer to the item re cattle running at large. I suppose in Bentley, although the writer said in the village, and I take it for granted he means Bentley, but I might inform him that Bentley is not a village.

He said the cattle will go a long way to meet a load of hay, and also follow it a long distance. Now that long way of his might be a yard or it might be a mile. Who knows. Will be kindly explain how long a long way is. He also said some of the owners leave their cattle half starved. Now, that is a serious charge to make against cattle owners in Bentley, unless he has proof of such a condition of affairs, and if he has the proof, would it not be the proper course to pursue to notify the stock owners of prevention of Cruelty to Animals, instead of publishing it in the Western Globe.

Lastly, he said if a warning would be heeded further trouble would be avoided. I would like to remind him that it is a serious offence to make a threat against any man, especially the law-abiding citizens of Bentley, and I might give him just a little warning that he is liable to get into trouble himself if he is not a little more careful in his assertions about Bentley citizens, for it is a well-known fact when any person is looking for trouble they are very apt to find it.

Trusting you will find space in your paper for the above. I am, yours,
CITIZEN.

Gull Lake News

Mrs. F. Moore is suffering from a severe cold.

Mrs. J. Poling, assisted by Miss Court, entertained the "anti-cant's" Sunday school class at her home. After the young people had enjoyed games of various kinds, a dainty luncheon was served, consisting of sandwiches, cake and cocoa.

Mr. Hamilton is reported on the sick list.

H. King arrived from Washington on Friday. He reports times very dull along the coast.

Miss McLaughlin's school will close Tuesday for the holiday vacation.

J. Poling is recovering from an attack of grippe.

Mrs. E. Moore entertained the H. H. society on Dec. 16th. Needles and scissors were busy and quite a bit of work was accomplished, only one member being absent. The gentlemen present to partake of the good things to eat provided by the hostess, were Messrs. Hanson, Moore, Poling, King, F. Moore, Bardenhagen, C. Poling.

Gilbert King came in from his claim to spend the holidays at home.

Some of the young folks of this vicinity attended the party given at the home of Mr. Siler, and all report a very enjoyable evening. Those in attendance were Miss McLaughlin, Frances Court, Wilma Hanson, Inez King, Florence Court, Harry Hanson, Ralph King, Elton Poling.

Wittenburg News

A carload of oats was shipped from Eckville, raised in the Medicine Valley. This is the first carload that has ever left the Wittenburg district, but the time is near when they will be able to ship many carloads.

Leo Benson has a big smile on these days. No wonder, a little girl arrived at their home last week.

The Becker farm, south of here, changed hands and was sold to Mr. Best, who arrived from Manitoba. He and his family think this country is "The Garden of Eden," which speaks high for our Valley.

James Ellis, who so sadly disappointed us, as we all hoped to see him and his wife located here, has sold out and is now residing at Rimbey. Say, Jimmie, the time has come for the bachelors of this Valley to invent some plan to keep the girls here, or we are afraid girls will be a thing of the past.

The Nelson boys take the lead

in raising grain. Only a few years ago the Nelson farm was nothing but wild land. They are the men to build the Valley, their crop averaging over 4,000 bushels, which shows what the Valley can do with the right men.

Jack Flynn had to postpone his wedding for a week on account of his fiancée being slightly indisposed. However, he returns to Edmonton this week, when the happy event will take place.

A merry Christmas and a bright New Year to all, but we are afraid this Christmas will see many a sad home through the loss of some dear one who so bravely went to fight for his country. Let all hope the time is near when we shall all hear with great rejoicing—"I will give thee peace in the land, and ye shall lie down and none shall make you afraid and I will rid evil beasts out of the land, neither shall the sword go through the land. And I will walk among you and will be your God and ye shall be my people."

CONCERT AT SATINWOOD

A patriotic concert and basket social was held in Satinwood school house on Thursday evening last, and was well attended. A very interesting program had been prepared and was enjoyed by all, as were the addresses by W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., and others. Refreshments were served at the close. The proceeds amounted to \$66.05, which it was decided to divide equally between the Patriotic Fund and the Belgian Relief Fund. The people of the Satinwood district are to be congratulated on the whole-hearted way in which they have responded to the call for assistance.

SANTA VISITS WOODY NOOK

On Friday evening last Woody Nook school house was the scene of a Christmas entertainment, given by the children of the Santa Claus. A large crowd attended, and a good time was enjoyed. The children were well up in their parts, thanks to the work of their teacher, H. Costant. After the concert was over Santa Claus appeared on the scene and distributed presents to all the children. The residents of Woody Nook say that while Thos. Reynolds may not be the old original Santa Claus, if a vacancy happens in the job, he is perfectly capable of filling it.

MASQUERADE BALL.

A Yuletide masquerade ball, the first of the season in Lacombe, will be held in Boode's Hall, Nanton street, on Monday, Dec. 28. Three prizes will be given—one for original costume, worn by lady; one for original costume, worn by gentleman, and one for the best comic costume.

All dancers in costume must be masked, same to be worn until 12 p.m., when everyone will unmask. Everyone may come assured of a splendid time, as you will enjoy the splendid dance music supplied by the Rex orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Walter Marlor, the town bandmaster, and management of hall under able direction of Mr. Ole Boode.

Refreshments will be served at midnight.
Admission—Double tickets, \$1.50 single tickets, 75c.
Dance to commence at 9 p.m. sharp.

Come and have the best time of your life.
(D23-1c)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mrs. Tett,
Secretary Local Branch
Canadian Red Cross Society,
Dear Madam:

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of \$100 from the Lacombe Branch of the Red Cross Society. Will you convey to all your members our hearty appreciation and thanks.

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Sec. Treas., The Canadian Red Cross Society, Alberta Provincial Branch, Calgary.
Dec. 16, 1914.

Dear Mrs. Tett:
I beg to acknowledge with thanks the splendid donation from the Lacombe Branch. Our superintendent of supplies tells me that the work is most excellent, and I hope you will tell all your members how pleased we are with it.

I also acknowledge with thanks the receipt of \$3.70 for nine dozen handkerchiefs for our Alberta contingent.

We do not think that anything can be more acceptable than socks, caps, flannel shirts and pyjamas. We had an urgent appeal yesterday to send socks and mittens for one of the Alberta companies of the 10th Battalion, who are now at Salisbury Plain, and we are also told that there are now in the hospital in France 50,000 sick and wounded officers and men of the Allies.

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Sec. Treas.,
M. PINKHAM,
Canadian Red Cross Society.

A Plea to Santa Claus

Oh, Santa Claus, dear Santa Claus!
Upon thy way a moment pause, And view the need of them that lie.
Prostrate beneath the iron heel Of war's grim, whose potency Rests not on Love, but warring steel.

Look o'er the dark ensanguined scene
Where happy homesteads once have been.

But whither now the carrier bird
Hath winged her way for human food

To find in shambles red interred
The wreckage of Man's Brotherhood.

Within the hearts of them that stand
With tear-drained eyes and pallid hand,
In token of some murdered love,
Some gift of pity and release

Place thou from out thy treasure trove
Of sympathy, and rest, and peace.

Up from the blackened hearthstones where
Sit spectres of a grim despair,
Raise gifts of Hope of days to be,
When out of ruin vast, and pain

Some measure of felicity
Shall come to cheer the soul again.

For all the little ones that weep
Where once they sang, dear Saint,
Oh keep
Thy heart wide open as of yore,
And 'mid the din of war's alarms

Bid them to weep and fear no more
As in a loving Father's arms.

And in the breasts of all mankind
May the glad dawn of Christmas find
A gift from thee of such Good-Will,
So vast, so pure, of such true worth,

That Love and Brotherhood shall fill
To overflowing all the earth!

See us for Rockers and Morris Chairs.—Morrison & Johnston, Ltd.

CLARKE HAD TO PUT UP \$10.

Edmonton, Dec. 20.—Alderman Joseph Clarke, arrested Saturday morning on four charges of criminal conspiracy with former Chief Detective Springer, of Saskatoon, and three men, McMillan, Pierson and Heaton, now under trial on sixteen charges of safe opening and burglary here was refused by Magistrate Downes, out bail was later in the evening granted by Mr. Justice Beck for \$10,000 on two securities of \$5,000 each. The cases against him will come up for preliminary trial on Wednesday.

The charges were laid by Chief of Police Hill, and follow closely on the evidence in supreme court Friday of Charles Heaton, self-confessed safe blower, who turned King's evidence on his companions, McMillan and Pierson. Heaton in his evidence said the trio regarded Alderman Clarke as "the official fixer of the town," and that he had seen one of his companions, McMillan, in conversation with Clarke at the Cecil Hotel after the arrival of the trio in the city from Saskatoon.

He also testified that he and his companions had been recommended to come to Edmonton by Springer, of Edmonton, who said he had a letter from an Edmonton alderman who stated that he wanted some things to tear up that town. Heaton also said that his comrade McMillan had told him in the cell that Clarke was trying to get bail for them so low that they would be able to put up the money and then skip.

For several months past the police have had Secret Service Man Haddock consulting with the lower element of the city, and it is said he has secured valuable evidence. Clarke's telephone wires to his home and office have also been tapped by the police, and conversations passing over the lines for some weeks have been recorded.

At last council meeting Clarke gave notice of a large number of general questions to be answered by the commissioners regarding tapping of telephones and secret service work by the police.

Clarke, who has still a year to run of his term as alderman, was one of the most prominent figures, strongly supporting on Monday and in canvass J. W. Adams, who was defeated by W. A. T. Henry by a majority of 6,000.

BOER REBEL EXECUTED.

London, Dec. 19.—The first Boer rebel to meet the death penalty was Captain Fourie, a former officer in the Union de

fence force, who was executed at Pretoria this morning. The men who conducted the trial were Boers. This would seem to indicate that any of the officers of the Union defence force who joined the rebellion, especially the leaders, will be severely dealt with, although there is some sentiment in the country for leniency.

GERMAN RAID SHOWS HOW EFFECTIVE IS BRITISH PRESSURE.

London, Dec. 20.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in a letter to the mayor of Scarborough in which he expressed the sympathy of himself and the navy for the loss sustained through the German bombardment of Scarborough and disappointment over the escape of the German warships, says:

"We await with patience the opportunity that will surely come. But, viewed in its larger aspects, the incident is one of the most instructive and encouraging that has happened in the war. Nothing proves more plainly the effectiveness of the British naval pressure than the frenzy of hatred aroused against us in the breasts of the enemy."

"This hatred has already passed the frontiers of reason. It clouds the vision, and it convulses their movements. We see a nation of military calculators throwing calculation to the winds; of strategists who have lost their sense of proportion; of men who have ceased to balance loss and gain."

"Practically the whole of the fast cruiser force of the German navy, including some great ships that are vital to their fleet and utterly irreplaceable, have been killed in the passing pleasure of killing as many English people as possible, irrespective of sex, age or condition, in the limited time available."

"To this act of military and political folly they were impelled by violence of feelings which could find no other vent. This is very satisfactory and should confirm us in our course. Their hate is a measure of their feat. Its senseless expression is proof of their impotence and the zeal of their dishonor."

"Whatever feats of arms the German navy may hereafter perform, the stigma of baby killers of Scarborough will be upon its officers and men while sailors sail the seas."

GERMANS ARE UNEASY ABOUT UNITED STATES

London, Dec. 20.—The Daily Chronicle says: "There is growing uneasiness in Germany about the attitude of the United States. It begins to filter through that the efforts of Count Bernstorff, of Hamburg, and Count von Munsterberg, have not been crowned with success and intelligent Americans find increasing difficulty in accepting their presentment of the German idea. In several influential German newspapers the disposition is not evident to cease the unsuccessful courting of the United States and to let them know that the German people are not satisfied with American views of neutrality."

The Cologne Gazette prints an article by Dr. Haxamer, a German American, who tells his readers that he is not proud of America. He accuses the United States of praying Sundays for peace and of supplying England and its allies with war material on other days of the week. This, he explains, is hypocrisy and would be more consistent were Americans to relinquish the Star Spangled Banner and proud motto, "E Pluribus Unum," and supply herself with a flag inscribed "The dollar, no matter how you get it, so long as you get it."

Dr. Haxamer says he loves America, but he is just disgusted with a policy which allows England to lead the country by the nose and which allows England to slap its face and then lick the hand that smites it.

The Maedeburgische Zeitung says: "The German foreign office discussed the question by replying in the Yellow Book and rectifying its errors, but has decided not to do so."

BRITAIN TAKING CARE OF HOLY PLACES.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The Canada Gazette contains an interesting proclamation, issued by the government of India when Turkey entered the war, which serves to demonstrate the care taken by the British, French and Russian authorities to prevent anything being done calculated to inflame the Moslem mind. The proclamation states:

"In view of the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Turkey, which, to the regret of Great Britain, has been brought about by the ill-considered, unprovoked and deliberate action of the Ottoman government, His Majesty's Viceroy is authorized by His Majesty's government to make the following proclamation in regard to the holy places of Arabia, including the holy shrines of Mesopotamia and the port of Jeddah, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on the part of His Majesty's most loyal Moslem subjects as to the attitude of His Majesty's government in this war in which no question of a religious character is involved. These holy places and Jeddah will be immune from attack and molestation by the British naval and military forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the holy places and shrines in question. At the request of His Majesty's government the governments of France and Russia have given them similar assurances."

PRINCESS PATS ARE IN FRANCE.

Montreal, Dec. 20.—A despatch from Salisbury Plain to The Star, dated Saturday, says the Princess Pats sailed from England Friday and expect to be in the trenches by Christmas. The following is The Star's despatch:

"The Princess Pats, who sailed yesterday for an unknown destination, confidently expect to be in the trenches about Christmas."

"Lieutenant Talbot Popham, of the British naval and military forces so long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India to the holy places and shrines in question. At the request of His Majesty's government the governments of France and Russia have given them similar assurances."

"The former may be in shape in a week, but the latter is more seriously injured."

Stop and Think

Only eight more days before Christmas. Have you bought your Xmas presents yet? If not, don't fail to see the beautiful Solid Gold, Sterling Silver, and Gold-Filled Jewelry we bought this year to gladden the heart of your best friends. There is no doubt that jewelry makes the most gratifying and lasting Christmas gift. To a lady it is the most acceptable of all gifts.

Let your presents to others this year be fine Jewelry. They are more than mere gifts. They carry a "sentiment" appeal that costlier gifts lack. A piece of fine jewelry is the most desired Xmas present—the gift that is more acceptable than any other. "Human nature" gifts—not to be judged by mere price.

You have only a short time to decide the question. Come in today and let us help you to decide.

PAUL HOTSON Jeweler and Optician

Issuer of Marriage Licenses Royal Bank Building

GRADUAL ADVANCE OF ALLIES DIMAYS THE ENEMY.

France, Dec. 19.—At a dozen points along the front the Germans have already shown discomfort at the increasing pressure of the allies. One might get the impression that the allies were advancing inch by inch. I can state that they are doing better, but whatever the gain, and it is much, it acts like a tonic on the allied troops and spreads dismay among the Kaiser's forces. The program of sapping right up to the enemy's trenches and then blowing them sky-high continues.

It is dangerous work for the allies' sappers, it is disastrous for the Germans, who have occasionally retaliated.

For more than two hundred miles the allies are carrying on a kind of subterranean and invisible warfare, have not even the earth rumbles and the rumble followed by a violent upheaval, we know that the allies have gained a point vital to their own front, and irrevocable to the invaders.

A number of these positions in times past have changed hands over and over again; have been bombarded and stormed, lost and won by both sides, but since the beginning of this month things have changed.

These positions change hands now in the allies' favor, or, for when upheavals have occurred the allies' infantry has stormed in and driven the enemy out at the point of the bayonet.

Seldom, however, do the allies mount these momentous assaults as battles. It is nothing more than activity, unless the cost justifies the description as an attack.

The Germans seem almost to have lost their old initiative power for hurling men on a vital spot, and making advance.

The great central fact of the four month campaign is that the allies have succeeded, in spite of all that Germany could do, in establishing an impenetrable line from the sea to the Swiss frontier. The line grows daily in strength, but behind it there are new armies of France and England waiting to strike when the genius of General Joffre decides that the hour has come.

KAISER BILL'S WAKING DREAM.

As I heard an army marching, and the measured tramp of feet,

That resounded from the pavement as they swaggered down the street,

I was conscious of some music that was foreign to our lands,

Though it won't be long, I'm thinking, ere it's played on all the bands.

For the air was very catchy, and it had a martial swing, As the clanking heels and sabres gave a sympathetic ring,

Then it faded into softness, like the gentle songs of birds, And by listening intently I could faintly catch these words:

"It's a long way to St. Helena, it's a long way to go, It's a long way to St. Helena, but they'll send me there, I know,"

Good-bye, Wilhelmstrasse, farewell Deutschland fair, It's a long, long way to St. Helena, but I'll soon be there."

L.O.L. NO. 1690, LACOMBE.

The local Orange Lodge held their annual meeting on Friday evening in the Masonic Hall. The lodge has made splendid progress during the year and the men of the lodge have more than doubled. The Rev. F. Chauncey, of Bentley, Deputy Grand Chaplain, conducted the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

D. G. M.—Warren Birtchman, D. M.—Thos. Dugg, Chaplain—Rev. E. T. Scragg, Rec. Sec.—David Mitchell, Fin. Sec.—Albert Stevens, Treasurer—Hiram Adams, D. of C.—T. H. Munroe, Lecturers—S. T. Ross and C. W. Adams.

Committee—John Norford, G. C. Godfrey and H. M. Reeves. Inside Tyler—W. Wray. Outside Tyler—S. G. May.

The lodge was then opened in the Royal Arch Degree, and A. Ardley and David Mitchell were advanced through the solemn mysteries of this beautiful degree. Bros. Watson and Magee,

CHRISTMAS GIFT SENT TO EVERY CANADIAN SOLDIER.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught has sent a box of maple sugar as a Christmas gift to every officer and man of the Canadian overseas contingent now at Salisbury Plain, the Royal Canadian army, now at Bermuda and to the crews of the ships of the Royal Canadian navy doing active duty on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. A card bearing the following inscription accompanied each box, as well as a picture of the Duchess on the upper right hand corner:

"Good luck and best wishes for Christmas and 1915, from Louise Margaret, Duchess of Connaught."

Arrangements have been made for the boxes to be distributed to the officers and men on Christmas Eve or the morning of Christmas Day.

Solid Cast Tank Heaters at Morrison & Johnston's, Ltd.

ITALY DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION FROM TURKEY.

Petrograd, Dec. 20.—According to an Odessa despatch to the Bourge Gazette, the Italian ambassador at Constantinople has been instructed to demand explanations of the threatening attitude of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers towards Tripoli. It is reported that the ambassador threatens a rupture of diplomatic relations unless a satisfactory answer is made within a certain time limit.

Advices received here from Budapest say that another attempt of the Russians to enter the Hungarian province of Zemplin has been frustrated. Telegrams from Turkey announce the occupation by the Ottoman troops of Geda, which is a further step towards the investment of the Russian fortified sector of Ratum, from the land side, and that the communications of the Russians between the upper and lower parts of Adschara Valley have been cut.

H. A. Mathew, late accountant at the Merchants' Bank here, left for his home in Winnipeg yesterday morning.



MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd January, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, over proposed Rural Mail Delivery Route, No. 1, to commence at the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Nevis and Culham, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Edmonton, December 11th, 1914.

A. W. CAIRNS, Post Office Inspector. (D16-3c)

ARBORDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Notice to the taxpayers of the Arbordale School District, No. 543. All arrears of taxes due the Arbordale School District must be paid on or before the 30th day of December, 1914, or further steps will be taken to secure the amount due. By order of the Board of Trustees.

B. S. BURKE, Secretary. (D16-2c)